



# Wind Characteristics

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**Small Wind Systems Tutorial**  
**Village Power Conference Workshop**

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**Part 4**

# Wind Energy

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- ◆ Created by Uneven Solar Heating
- ◆ Wind Energy is Kinetic Energy ... Mass & Momentum
- ◆ Wind Energy is Proportional to Velocity Cubed ( $V^3$ ) ... If Velocity is Doubled, Power Increases by a Factor of Eight ( $2^3 = 8$ ) ... Small Differences in Average Speed Cause Big Differences in Energy Production
- ◆ Wind Resources are Abundant
- ◆ Distributed ... Most Areas Have Sufficient Wind for Off-Grid Power Applications
- ◆ Wind is Intermittent

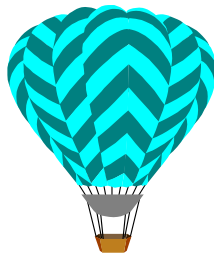


# Power in the Wind ( $\text{W/m}^2$ )

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$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{air density} \times \text{swept rotor area} \times (\text{wind speed})^3$$

$\rho$

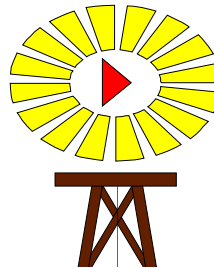


**Density =  $P/(R \times T)$**

P - pressure (Pa)  
R - specific gas constant (287 J/kgK)  
T - air temperature (K)

**$\text{kg/m}^3$**

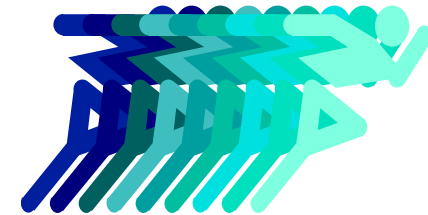
**A**



**Area =  $\pi r^2$**

**$\text{m}^2$**

**$V^3$**



**Instantaneous  
Speed  
(not mean speed)**

**$\text{m/s}$**

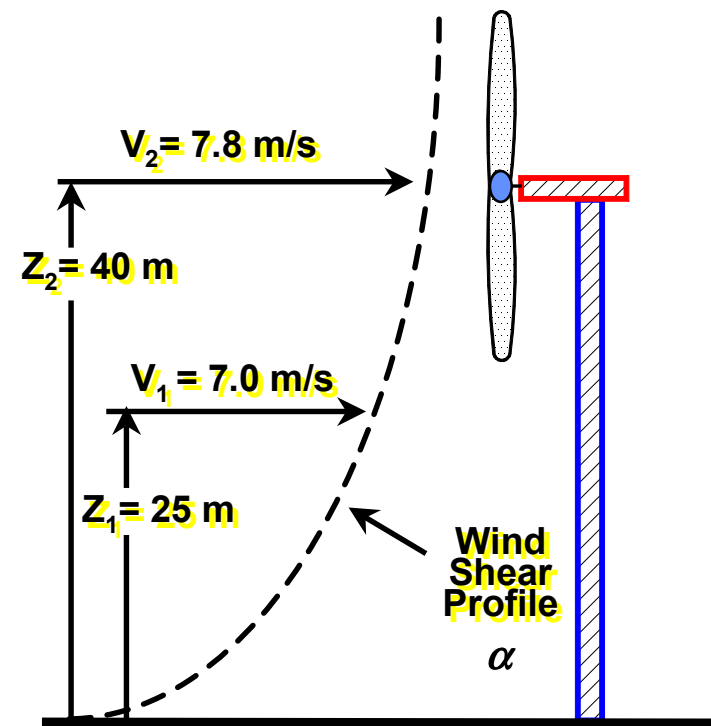


Graphic courtesy of AWS Scientific

# Wind Shear

The change in horizontal wind speed with height

- ❖ A function of **wind speed**, **surface roughness** (may vary with wind direction), and **atmospheric stability** (changes from day to night)
- ❖ Wind shear exponents are higher at low wind speeds, above rough surfaces, and during stable conditions
- ❖ Typical exponent ( $\alpha$ ) values:
  - ❖ .10 - .15: water/beach
  - ❖ .15 - .25: gently rolling farmland
  - ❖ .25 - .40+: forests/mountains

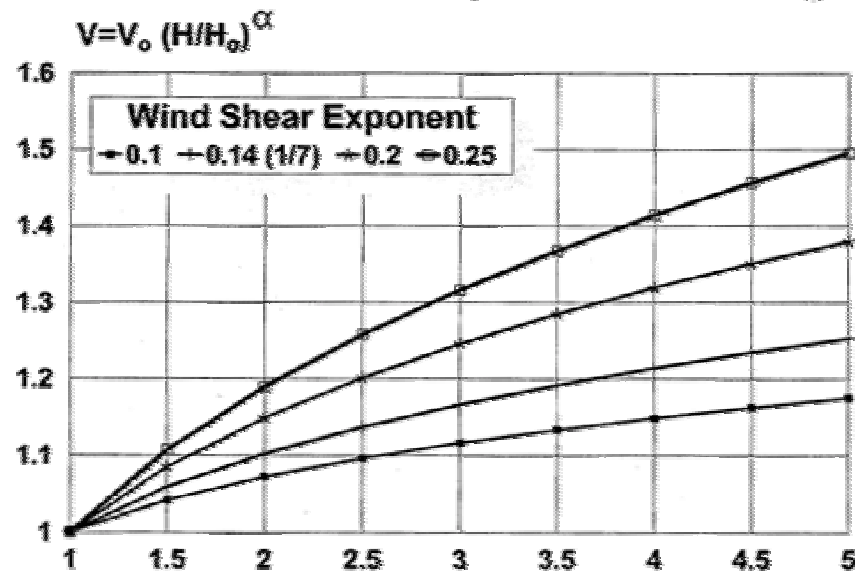


$$\alpha = \frac{\log_{10} [V_2/V_1]}{\log_{10} [Z_2/Z_1]} \quad V_2 = V_1(Z_2/Z_1)^\alpha$$

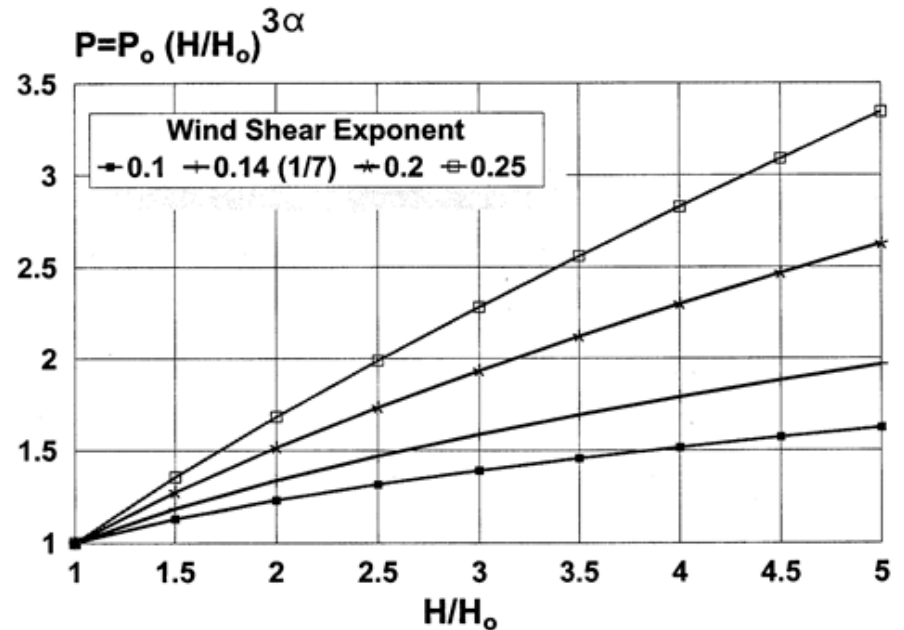
Graphic courtesy of AWS Scientific

# Taller is Vastly Better

## Increase in Wind Speed with Height

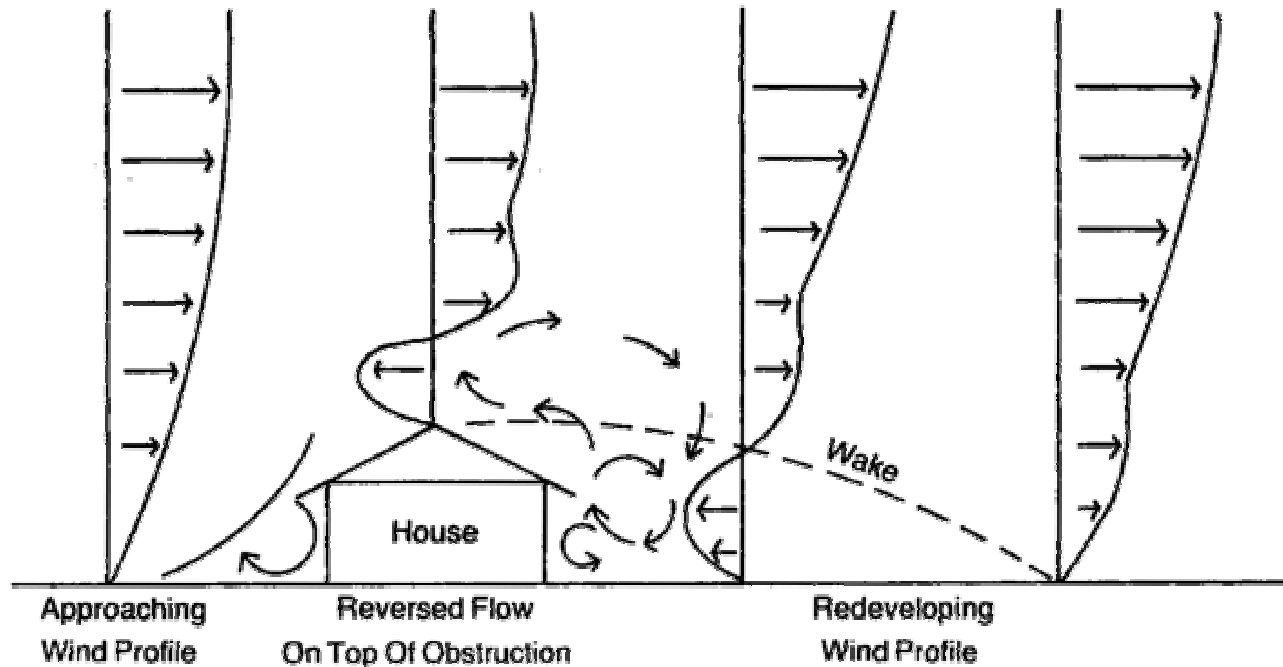


## Increase in Wind Power with Height



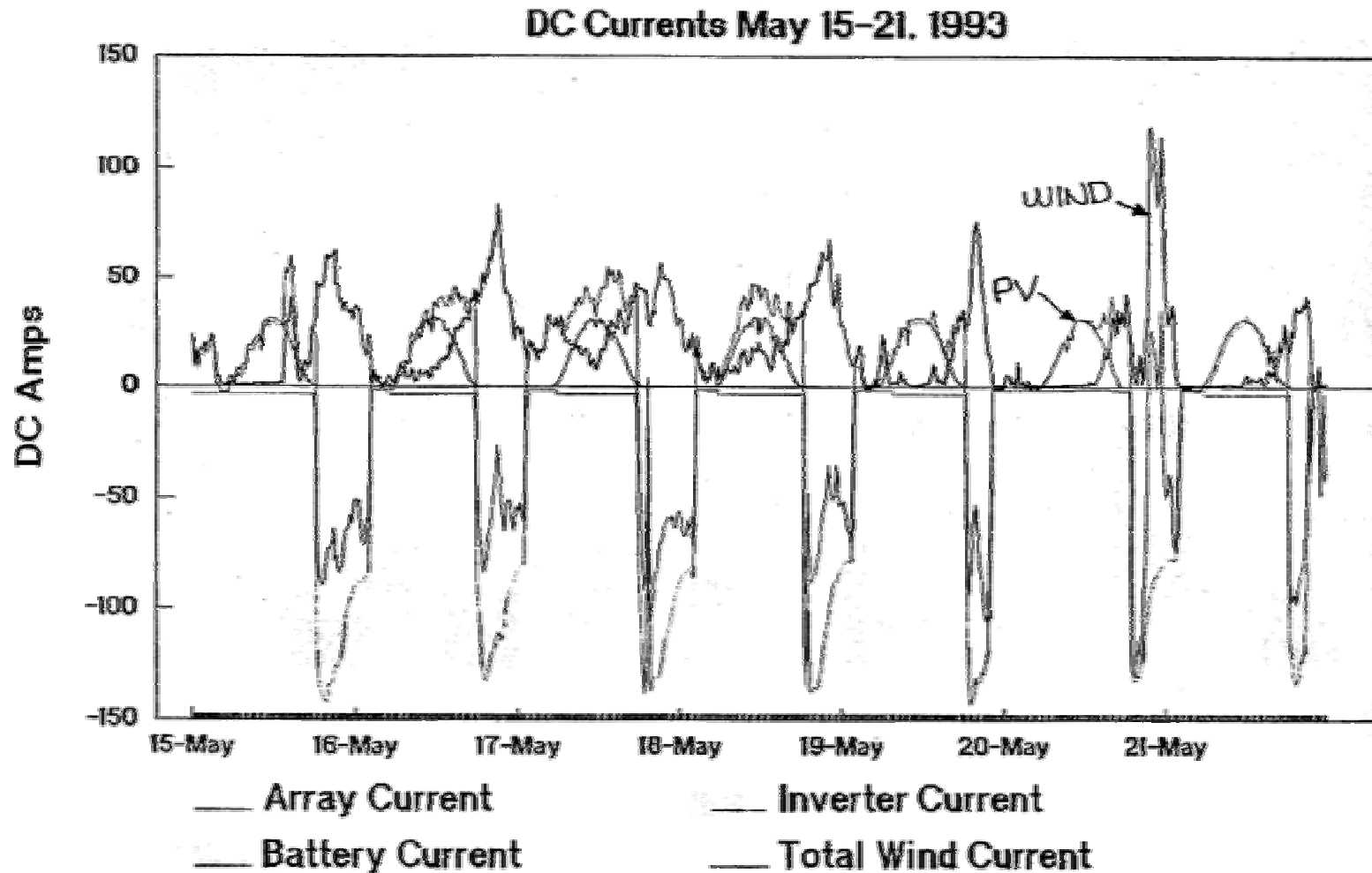
# Turbulence

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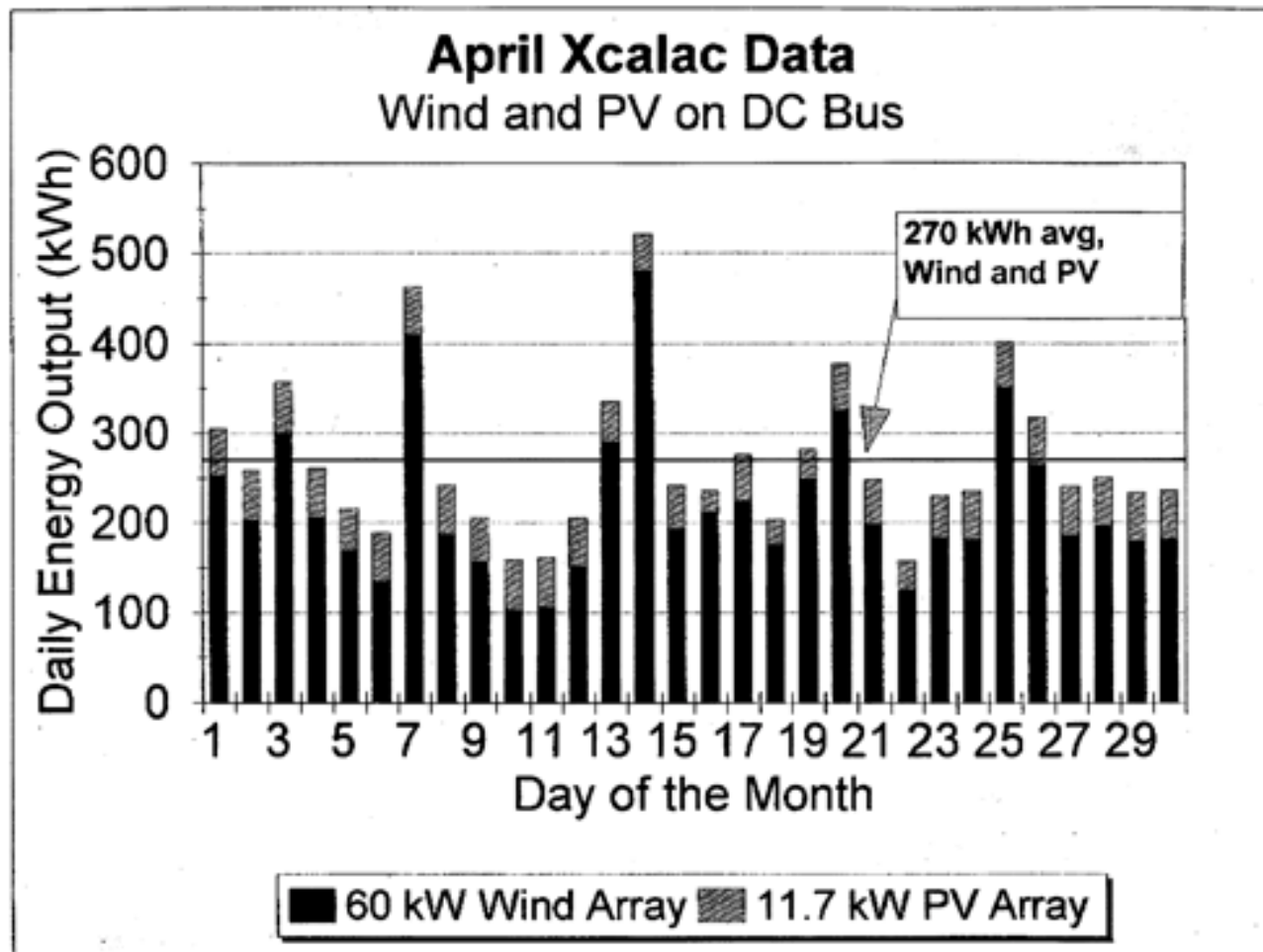


- ❖ Turbulence caused by obstructions cuts performance
- ❖ Rule-of-Thumb: Be 30 ft. above obstacles within 300 ft.

# Wind is Highly Variable



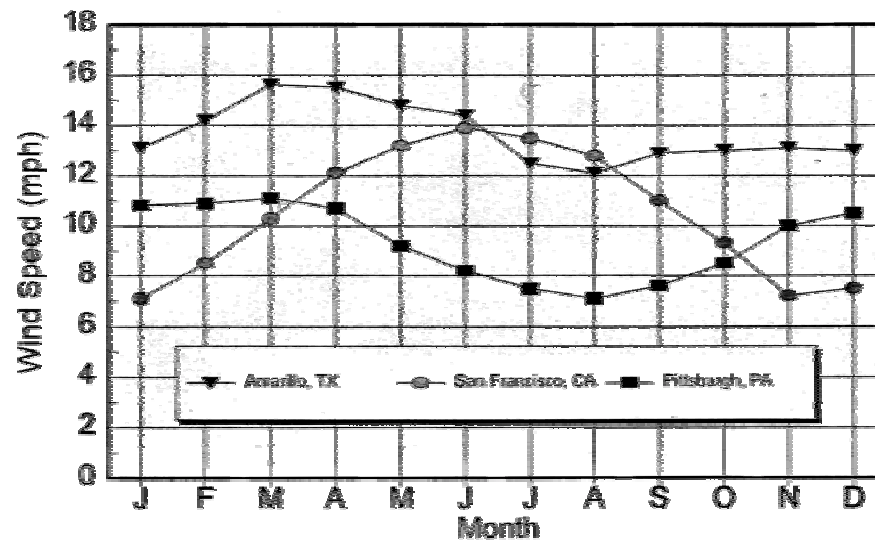
# Daily Variations





# Seasonal and Annual Variations

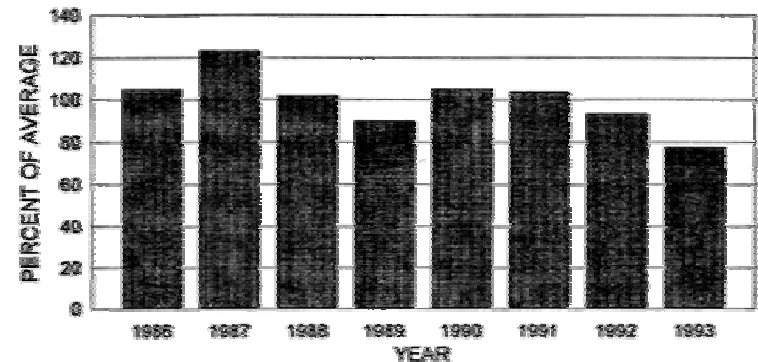
## Monthly Average Wind Speed



Month to Month

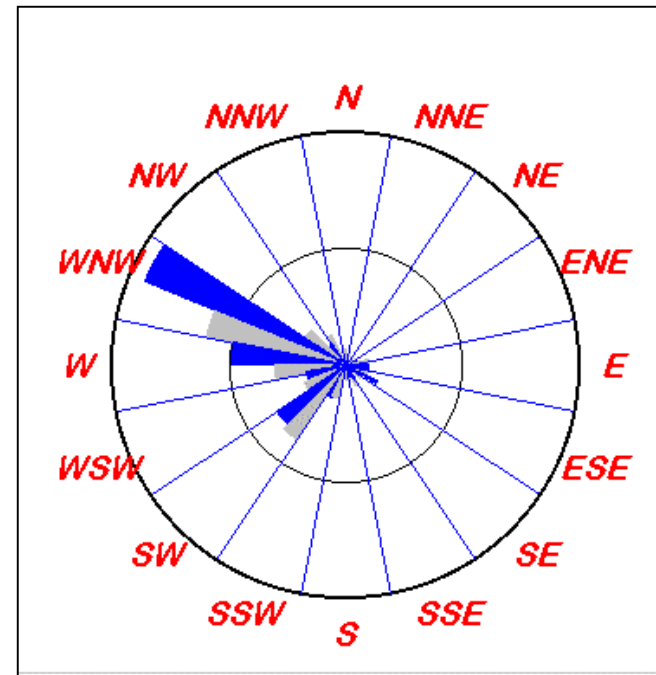
Year to Year

## ANNUAL ENERGY AS PCT OF 8-YR AVG ALTAMONT PASS SITE



# Wind Direction Patterns

- ❖ Wind direction changes with weather front movements
- ❖ Sites have “Prevailing Wind Direction” ... Useful in considering effects of obstructions and multi-turbine array layout
- ❖ Trade wind regimes can be essentially unidirectional



*Dark wedges are energy weighted*

Graphic courtesy of AWS Scientific

